HE WAS TREASURER OF THE POLICY-DEALERS. IT IS ALLEGED-INQUIRY CHECKED

Part IV of the Supreme Court was filled with spectators yesterday when Judge Truax continued trial of the suit brought by George P. Uping ton to recover \$43,000 which he alleges he lent to ex-County Clerk John Keenan previous to 1887. Upington was then conducting a policy business at 599 Broadway. In describing the transactions as alleged that he had formed an association of shops in this city, from which he received sums to be paid out for police protection. Some of the money which Upington received, it was charged, was paid for police protection, and a large share went into his own pocket. Keenan de nied that he had received any money from Uping ton for any purpose whatever. Several witnesses testified yesterday that Upington had represented that he was paying out money for police protec-

ion for the policy shops.

The first witness was ex-Commissioner Caulfield, Keenan's uncle.

He told of a conversation which he had with ex-

County Clerk Butler, one of the plaintiff's witnesses. Butler, he said, told him that the case ome up soon, and added significantly that if he (Butler) did not appear as a witness Upinguld not have much of a case. Butler suggested that he might stay away or might arrange with Colonel George Bliss, Keenan's lawyer, to ask him some questions that would destroy the effect of his testimony. For this, Caulfield said, Butler wanted \$1,000 or \$1,500 when the case was

Under cross-examination Caulfield said that he was Commissioner of Jurors from 1881 to 1884, and had been sealer of weights and measures before that. At present he was not engaged in any active business, although he had an office, where he kept a record of land acquired by the city in Westchester County. The subject of police protection was brought up

in the course of the testimony of the next witness. Zachariah E. Simmons, formerly president of the Kentucky State Lottery. He said that he had been employed by Upington to carry on the business at No. 559 Broadway, and that Upington paid him \$100 a week for his services.

"Did Mr. Upington ever tell you that he paid any sum or sums of money for 'protection'?" asked Judge Triax.

"He did. He did not tell me how much he paid a month, but he told me he paid \$8,000 in November. 1881, and \$8,000 in February, 1882."

"Did he tell you he had paid the money for any specific purpose?"

"He did."

"What was it?" in the course of the testimony of the next wit-

"He did."
"What was it?"
"What he called police protection."
Colonel Bliss asked the witness if Upington had mentioned any names in connection with his payments of money for police protection. Simmons and that Upington had mentioned names.
"Was John Keenan one of the persons to whom money was paid for this purpose?" asked Colonel Rliss. Upington's counsel objected to the question and the objection was sustained. The interest in the proceedings was intense while this testimony was being given.

THE STORY REPEATED.

Daniel J. Bernstein, the next witness, was a former partner of Upington. He said that money was brought to the Broadway office twice a day. When asked if he had had any convegations with Upington as to the disposal of the money, fie replied in the affirmative.

"Did he say he paid any to Mr. Keenan?" was asked, but the question was ruled out.

"Did he ever tell you of any specific amounts paid for poice protection?"

"Yes."
"How much?"

low much?"
Ie said that in August and September, 1882, he
35,000 a month, and 85,000 a month in October
November of the same year."
Ild he ever mention any aggregate sum which
aid he paid for this purpose."
Ies. He said he had paid out in all over \$40,000."
It he say to whom he paid the money?"
Ies."

"Did he say to whom he paid the money?"

"Yes."

"Did he ever tell you that he paid it to Mr. Keenan?" Again as the interesting point was reached the question was realed out.

"Did Upington ever tell you he intended bringing suit against Mr. Keenan?"

"Yes. In the latter part of 1887."

"Want did he say, and what did you reply?"

"He told me that he intended suing Keenan. I said: 'How can you do that, George? You have told me that Keenan got none of the money,' He replied that Keenan was the only one who nad anything, and that he thought he could get a fat stake from him The witness said that he refused to ald Upington's scheme.

Colonel Bliss offered in evidence the indictment against the "boodle" Aldermen, and papers showing that Keenan was exonerated.

Nathan Frank, who said he followed the races for a living and lived at No. 277 Seventhest, testified that Butler had told him in 1887 that the case against Keenan was soon to come up. Butler had told him, he said, that he might make \$600 as a witness for Keenan. Keenan had made a barrel of money. The case was postponed until to-day.

DELIA KEEGAN'S SUIT DISMISSED.

THE ACTION AGAINST RUSSELL SAGE BARRED

BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, Judge Bookstaver, of the Court of Common Pleas, granted an order yesterday dismissing the subbrought by Delia Keegan to recover \$100,000 damages from Russell Sage for breach of promise of marriage, on the ground that the suit was barred by the statute of limitations. It was alleged the the promise was made twenty-five years ago. The womas was a sister of Mrs. Mary Mulhern, who was cook in Mr. Sage's family. Miss Keegan is now sixty years old. She began her suit last April, with J. Baptiste Marshall as her attorney. She alleged that Mr. Sage was the father of her child, which died in Ireland. Mr. Sage was married in 1869. Judge Bookstaver in his opinion says:

A cause of action for br ach of contract to marry A case of action for brach of contract to marry, when no time for the marriage is fixed, accross after a reasonable time in which to perform the contract, and one year has been held to be a reasonable time.

It also accruss upon a refueal to perform. The complaint with the bill of particulars shows that the alleged promise was made either in 1805 or 1809.

A reasonable time for performance would certainly not have exceeded ten years, yet in this case the plaintiff has waited upward of twenty years before beginning her settice.

tion.
It is therefore plain upon the face of the record that to plaintiff's cause of action, if she ever had any, is arred by the statute of limitations.

Judgment should be ordered for the defendant, dis-

buisding the complaint on the merits with costs, on the ground that the cause of action is borred by the six-year Catute of limitations.

SUIT OVER L. M. EATES'S INSURANCE. 8. H. MILLARD DEMANDS ONE-TENTH OF THE PROCEEDS OF A POLICY MADE IN FAVOR

OF MES. BEIGHAM. Samuel H. Millard is suing Mrs. Frances G. Brig ham in the City Court to recover \$1.800 commission alleged to be due him for collecting \$18.000 insur ance for Mrs. Brigham on the life of Levi M. Bates. The suit brings out a chapter in Mr. Eates's Bates. The suit brings out a chapter in Mr. Eates's life that has not been made public before. Mr. Bates was formerly a prominent and wealthy drygoods merchant in this city and was at one time talked about for the nomination for Mayor.

Millard says that he acted as agent for Mr. Bates in securing a policy on his life on June I, 180, for \$22,000 from the Fidelity and Casualty Company in favor of the defendant, Mrs. Brigham. Mr. Bates was drowned about two years ago while trying to cross the East River in a small boat. The insurance company thought that his death was suspicious and refused to pay the policy.

Mrs. Brigham brought suit to recover, but finally settled with the company out of court for \$18,900. Millard alleges that he acted as agent for Mrs. Brigham in her negotiations with the company under an agreement to have 10 per cent of the amount recovered.

der an agreement to have 10 per cent of the amount recovered.

Ex-Judge Birdseye, Millard's attorney, said yesterday that Mrs. Brigham was the wife of Robert Brigham, a well-known restaurant keeper of Boston, who is said to be a millionaire. Brigham brought said against his wife for absolute divorce, Mr. Bares, under the name of Bilss, being co-respondent. By the Massachusetts law, ex-Judge sirdsey, said, the defendant in a divorce proceeding had six months in which to put in a defence. Mrs. Brigham delayed until the last day. Meanwhile her husband had placed \$10,000 at her disposal, with the understanding that she should not centest the suit. He afterward withdrew the maney. Mr. Bates then had the accident insurance policy on his life made out in her favor.

H. A. Stackpool, attorney for Mrs. Brigham, said that Mr. Bates had known Mrs. Brigham from childhood and had merely assisted her in her distress.

CHARGES HER HUSBAND WITH CRUELTY Georgiana T. Barber secured \$20 alimony and \$100 el fees on an award of Judge Freedman in the Superior Court yesterday in her suit for a sep-

the Superior Court yesterday in her suit for a separation from her husband William C. Barber. The ground alleged for the separation is extreme cruelty. Mr. Barber is connected with the James Kempsland Printing Company of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Barber were married in Augusta, its., in 1853. Mr. Barber was at that time a prosperous banker and broker in Georgia. Mrs. Barber complains that her husband began to abuse her soon after their marriage. He smashed crockery which was given to her for wedding presents, she says. Once while they were living in a hotel, she alleges. Barber threw her across their room upon the bed, placed his knee upon her breust and tried to smother her with a pillow. He has threatened her life on many occasions, she says, with pistols, knives, razors, etc.

In 1884 Mrs. Barber sued her husband for a separation on the ground of crueity. He made no described the supplementation of the ground of crueity.

fence, but on his promise to reform the suit was withdrawn.

Mrs. Barber and her daughter Maud recently decided to go to Europe to live, and it is alleged Burber agreed to provide for their support. On October 7 he refused to support the daughter and tried to shoot her. The suit for a separation was brought immediately.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF AN EYE. Mrs. Anna Swinarton, of Chicago, recovered a verdict of \$10,000 damages against George Le Bou-tillier, the dry goods merchant of Fourteenth-st. tiller, the dry goods merchant of Fourteenth-st., in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Mrs. Swinarton went into the store of Le Boutililer on March 12, 1889, and made some purchasers. While she was waiting for her change one of the cash toys in the store shot a pin, which struck her in the eye, destroying the sight of it. Mrs. Swinarton alleged that the boys in the store had been in the habit of shooting pins at customers, and that Mr. Le Boutillier was aware of this.

L. F. BECKWITH'S HALLUCINATIONS. Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, yesterday Varnum, Dr. Matthew Chalmers and Cornelius C. Cuyler a commission to in

upon the petition of Margaretta, the wife, and Mar with became suddenly insane on October 29 while on a visit to Chicago. He was brought back here by two physicians and placed in an asylum. He is fifty years old and has two sons and two daughters. His property is estimated to be worth \$140,000. Dr. Charles H. Knight, who has known Mr. Beckwith has an idea that he possesses enormous wealth, with part of which he intends to build a flying machine, which shall take part in the Brazilian rev-olution. Dr. Knight says his patient has homicidal tendencies.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

The Seaman will case was continued vesterday in the The Scaman will case was continued yesternay in the Supreme Court telore Judge Patterson. About \$1,000,000 is involved. Peter Sante is trying to have Mrs. J. D. Scaman's will set gaide on the ground that she was not in utally capat le to will away her property. The genealogy of the parties to the suit has been the subject of h

of the parties to the suit has been the surject of in-vestigation for acveral days.

The retrial of the breach-of-promise suit brought by Esther Jacobs to recover \$50,000 from Huny II. Sire was postigated yesterday until to-day. W. Bourke Cock-ran has been brought into the case in behalf of Mr. Sire. Miss Jacol's secur d a verdict of \$25,000 in the Superior Court about a year ago, but the General Term set it aside. Judge Lawrence, of the Suprime Court, yest rduy decided adversely to the plaintiffs the sull brought by some cided adversely to the plaintiffs the suil brought by some of the heirs of Reins Story, the Pearist, merchant who made the original and successful fight against the elevated railroads for compensation for easements, for a partition of his preperty and a construction of certain clauses in his will. Judge Lawrence decided that the executors were authorized to sell the real estate and to divide the proceeds between Mr. Story's four daughters, Mrs. Mary E. Palforr, Mrs. Emily L. Paret, Mrs. Alice Rowland and Miss Abbie Story. The share of Mrs. Paret is to be held in trust for her life subject to defluctions to be made for money advanced to her hust and.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-General Term-Before Van Brunt, P. J., Tarker and Foliett, JJ.-Nos. 62, 108, 63, 89, 101, 80, 77, 45, 51, 93, 107, 60. Supreme Court-Gambers-Before Andrews, J.-Motion calculate called at 11 o'clock.
Supreme Court-Special Term-Part 1-Before Barrett, J.-Nos. 122, 123, Special Term-Part 11-Before Barrett, J.-Nos. 122, 123, Special Term-Part, IL-Before Barrett, J.-Nos. 122, III-Before Barrett, J.-Nos. 122, III-Before Barrett, J.-Nos. 122, II-Before Barrett, J.-Nos. II-Before Bar -Nos. 122, 123.
Supreme Court-Special Term-Part II-Before Beach,
J.-Lievald Tablroad cases.
Supreme Court-Special Term-Part I (Special)-Before
Ingranam, J.-Elevaled railroad cases.
Creuit Court-Part III-Before Patterson, J.-Nos.
1282, 1254, 6744, 3136, 4435, 1141, 1229, 1210, 1205,
169, 880, 1688, 1691, 1189, 1228, 693, 878, 1453, 1178,
1255, 1851, 1271, 877, 1129,
Creuit Court-Part II-Adjourned until November 29,
Creuit Court-Part II-Before Lawrence, J.-Cases
from Part III. Circuit Court-Par: IV-Before Truax, J.-Cases Part III.

cropate's Court-Trial Term-Before Ransom, S.
s of Annie Hession Catharine Kanski, Ellen Rocks,
Hamilton, 10:39 a. m. Estate of Alfret Bellow,

Wills of Annio Hession Citharine Kanski Ellon Rocks, Ann Hamilton, 19:39 a. m. Estate of Affred Berlow, 19:39 a. m. Estate of Affred Berlow, 19:30 a. m. Estate of Affred Berlow, 19:30 a. m. Estate of Affred Berlow, Motion calculate at 19:30 o'clock. Estate of Louise D. Ward, 19:330 a. m. For prositic Wills of Mary Musicack, John G. Henry, Patrick Carroll, Robert Hoomer, Zeite M. Homer, H. C. Shaw, Elizabeth Bluwelt, Eabette Sink, 19:30 a. m. Cention Pleas—6: mr al Term—Before Daily, C. J. Hischoff and Pryor, J.J.—Nez, 23, 87, 163, 29, 39, 31, 35, 59, 38, 44, 45, 49, 57, 59, 61. Cention Pleas—First Term—Before Bookstaver, J.—Nex, 12 and 10. Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I—Before Glegerich, J.—Nex, 12 and 19: 120, 1524, 1481, 1491, 1820, 1524, 711, 1231. Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part II and HI—Adjustived for the term.

Superior Court—Special Term—Before Freedman, J.—Nex, 138, 527, 528, 529, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 358, 557, 558, 559, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 358, 554, 555, 559, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 559, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 559, 5 No. 308; Superior Court—Trial Terms—Part I—Before Sedgwick, (J.—Nov. 1753, 195, 1981, 1920, 1931, 1281, 1931); 1007; Superior Court—Trial Terms—Part II—Before Gilder-eleve, J.—Nos. 1388, 1244, 1413, 1419, 1412, 1418, 1165, 1060, 175, 1729, 1749, 1341 Superior Court—Trial Terms—Part III—Before Dugro, J. —No. 946, 1321, 1403, 1483, 1923, 1746, 44, 1086, City Court—Special Terms—Before Ehrifeb, C. J.—Motions,

Court of General Sections Part III Before Fitzerald, J., and Assistant District Attorney Townsend Nos. I 1, 9 inclusion

BISHOP COXE TO MONSIGNOR SATULLI.

THE RELATIONS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH TO AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

The following letter has been addressed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Cleveland Coxe, Protestant Episco pal Bishop of 'Vestern New-York, to Monsignor Satolli, the Papal Ablegate now in this country;

Satolli, the Papal Ablegate now in this country;
To Monsignor Satolli, Ablegate, etc.
Monsignor: During the pest twelvemonth you have continued to place yourself before the American people in a manner alike aggressive and offensive. Offensive not only to the Protestant convictions of our people, but to the honest citizenship of many who profess the Roman religion. I have hoped that some eminent civilian would feel it his duty to inform you that you are not qualified to expound our Constitution to an intelligent people, nor entitled as an alien to lecture us on our duties. You are not only an alien, but the emissary of a foreign court and evidently as ignorant of our institutions as you are of our language. Since you have come to the city where I dwell and where no inconsiderable number of its preminent citzens look to me as their chief pastor, I cannot permit your intrugive and gratuitous teachings to be placed before my people without a courteous but firm rejoinder. My people profess the Catholic religion, but they are proud and happy to be reckoned among their Protestant feilow-citizens in all civil relations.

It was to define this fact of brotherhood with the traceters needle and of lovality to their Constitu-

but they are proud and happy to be reckoned among their Protestant fellow-citizens in all civil relations.

It was to define this fact of brotherhood with the American people and of loyalty to their Constitution, which embeddes principles that Protestant nations only have ever professed or maintained, that our fathers accepted a local and civil name for our American Church. But that name defines our religion. I shall therefore express myself as a Christian Bishop should, but I shall speak as one lealous of the treedom which it has cost our forefathers so much to purchase and to perpetuate. And I shall say to you nothing but what the noblest oracles of your own religion have said before; nay. I shall quote the filustrious pontiff Clement XIV as fully sustaining my positions, I shall speak for America as Rossuet scoke for France. I shall cite the maxims of Mr. Brownson, the most eminent and respectable convert, among American laymen, who has ever been led to cast in his lot with your people. In everything I mean to say, my fellow-citizens of your persuasion shall find me, not their enemy but their champion. I make no war upon their right to enjoy their religion; but, like the best and noblest man that for centuries has been reckoned among Roman pontiffs; like him who carned the appliause of all nations when he condemned and suppressed the Jeauts, I am the antaconist of that corrupt society. So are thousands of professed Roman Catholics. I trust many of them will aid me to awake my countrymen to the fact that it is a band of secret conspirators against all liberty and all laws. I shall prove that it is the duty of all free people to limit and control, if not to banish the Jesuits from their coasts.

For a few weeks my occasions may not cermit me.

limit and control, if not to banks the sessies from
their coasts.

For a few weeks my occasions may not permit me
to speak to you in another letter, but in a short
time you shall hear again, by God's leave, from
your Christian brother and sincere friend.

A. CLEVELAND COXE,
Bishop of Western New-York,
Buffalo, Nov. 10, 1832.

PATHER CORRIGAN NOT SURPRISED. The Rev. Father Corrigan, of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, said yesterday that he was not surprised by the absence of Bishop Wigwas not surprised by the absence of Bishop Wigger from the ceremonies at the unveiling of the
statue of Monsignor Satolii on Sunday, but he
did not think it necessary to explain to the Catholic people of the diocese, as they were by this time
well accusinted with the circumstances which kept
Bishop Wieger away from the ceremony. A short
time ago Father Corrigan and Bishop Wieger had
a misunderstanding regarding the closing of the
parochial school in Hoboken. It is understood that
Monsignor Satolii, who has shown strong friendship for Father Corrigan, sustained him in his
action in closing the school.

SENATOR ROESCH TO BE MARRIED.

The announcement of the engagement of Senator George F. Roesch and Miss Frances A. Lederle to George F. Roesch and Miss Frances A. Lederie to be married was made yesterday. Miss Lederie is the daughter of Francis A. Lederie, a wealthy real-estate owner. Senator Roesch is a well-known Tammany Hall politician of the East Side. He was a member of the Assembly in 1833, 1835, 1838 and 1839. In 1839 he was elected State Senator, and last week he was elected Civil Justice. The date of the wedding has not been made public.

FIFTH-AVE, REAL ESTATE.

SPECULATION IN PROPERTY IN THAT STREET A FEATURE OF THE MARKET.

HENRY O. HAVEMEYER'S PURCHASE OF THE LORILLARD HOUSE A PURELY BUSINESS

VENTURE-ACTIVITY YESTERDAY. Henry O. Havemeyer, who last week bought the Lorillard house at Fifth-ave, and Thirty-sixth-st., has negotiations pending for a resale of the property at a good profit. It was erroneously stated last week that Mr. Havemeyer had purchased the house with the intention of occupying it himself. Mr. Havemeyer has a new house further up Fifth-ave, which he recently built, and which he will occupy. He bought the Lorillard house merely as a speculation. Speculation in Fifth-ave. property is now one of the leading features of the real estate market, and it is safe to say that in the next six months there will be many large transactions reported. The purchase of the Lord-lard house by Mr. Havemeyer is the second large deal he has made this fall, and it is evident from his purchases and from those made by other rich men that people of wealth are investing their surplus money in real estate.

Yesterday the real estate auction market wa

ictive. The total amount of business done amounted to \$152,800, which is a large increase over active. The amounted to \$153,800, which is a large in the same day last week. An assignee's sale of the real estate belonging to W. H. and J. J. McCaffrey, of the Standard Iron Works, at One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. and Rider-ave., attracted considerable attention. The property, which was sold siderable attention. The property, which was sold by James L. Wells, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, is situated in Willis-ave, and One-hun-dred-and-twenty-seventh-st. Ernest Hammer bought the five-story brick building at No. 224 Willis-ave, for \$18,250. A similar parcel at No. 225 Willis-ave, was sold to John L. Becker for \$18,250. The fivestory brick flats at Nos. 663 and 665 East One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-st., were sold to Nicho-

las Cotter for \$4,560.

At private sale John C. Barth sold to Abraham Block the five-story flat at No. 2,55 Elichth-ave. for \$3,600. Solomon & Schulze have sold for Charles G. Martin, Nos. 12 and 15 Jones-st., two five-story brick apartment houses for \$5,600. Also, for Henry Meinken, Nos. 67 to 77 Clifton Place, Brooklya, six four-story flats for \$6,600.

The Building Department received last week plans calling for the construction of thirty-five new buildings at a total cost of \$445,000. Yesterday applications were received for permits to erect new buildings, the total cost of which will be £2,500. They will all be small buildings, and most of them are in the Annexed District.

The sales in this city announced for to-day are as follows:

follows: At the Real Estate Exchange in Liberty-st.; Madison-st., No. 130, and Pike-st., two two-story orick bulllings, about 45 feet deep, with two-story ex-tensions, land 46.1887.7; executor's sale of the relation the late Abrend Scherwibsch, by Richard V. Harnest. The following are to be disposed of at No. III

Henryst., No. 285, at Scammel at, two-story and atti-fier store and dwelling in front and three-story late-abliding in rear, lot 25.1x67.2x25x65; James L. Wellauctioner, Central Park West, No. 226, near West Eightv fourth-st., four-story brick dwelling, lot 20x08; J. G McQuillen, auctioneer.

The following will be sold under foreclesure by Peter F. Meyer: Peter F. Meyer:

Sheriff-st, No. 19, near Delancey-st, six-stary brick building, with right to alleyway lot 20009.

West Fifty-sixth-st, No. 512, near Teathawa, 120, near Festivation of Stevenstory brick stable, least dutil 1901, land 250400.5.

West Stevenstable, least dutil 1901, land 250400.5.

West Stevenstable, least dutil 1901, land 250400.5.

Second-ave, No. 2174, hear the chundred and seventh-st, four-tory brick between and stores, by J. T. Boyd, On Wednesday, at the New York Real Estate Salestonn, No. 111 Broadway, Feber F. Mever will sell the regime houses in Liberty and Leasuret, is, These holdings were recently odd by the Sinkhar Fund Commissioners to the Lawyers Title Insurance Company and the New York Life Incurance Company and the

The ninth General Missionary Conference of the Reformed Church in America will begin to-day in the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, Newark, and will continue its sessions through to-morrow. Wells will respond. The afternoon session will be Wells will respond. The afternoon section will be devoted to the discussion of domestic missions, with President Austin Scott, of Rutgers Cellege, in the chair. "Home Missions and America will be discussed by the Rev. W. H. De Hart, of Earlian, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. J. Elimendorf, of New-York, will speak on "Home Missions and the World." A report on the domestic work will be presented by the Bex. Dr. C. H. Pool, corresponding secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions. Speakers in the evening will discuss the relation of young people to missionary work.

A REPORT ON PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

An important report will be printed to Washing on not later than January 1, as the outcome of the work of the committee of the National Education work of the committee of the National Education Association, which held its final sessions in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, has week. The committee was appointed to consider the curriculum of preparatory schools, and is composed of the following: President Charles W. Eilot, of Harvard; President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan; President James M. Taylor, of Vassar College: President James M. Taylor, of Vassar College: President Jesse, of the University of Missouri, President Baker, of the University of Colorade; Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Professor King, of Oberlin College: Principal J. C. McKenzie, of the Lawrenceville School; Principal J. D. Robinson, of the Albany High School, and Principal John Teitlave, of the Girls Latin School, Boston.

They held eight secret sessions of three hours each last week, and adopted an exhaustive report, which will be printed by the Bureau of Education at Washington. It will consist of 25s pages of printed matter, and as much more as an appendix. Professor Nichelas M. Butler, who has been representing Columbia in the committee, said yesterday that the committee had decided to give out no information about its report. It is understood, however, that the document will recommend changes in studies, so that the average age of straduation from college will be twenty-one years. The average age of undergraduate students in Harvard now is 22.7; in Columbia, 21.5.

enough of a Boulangist organ to incur the hatred of the Opportunist Government in 1889. "La Patrie" was founded fifty years ago by M.

"La Patrie" was founded lifty years ago by M. Deinmarre, who made of it a well-edited Conservative organ, which supported in turn the moderate Republican Government of Ets-ISL and then the Empire. During the Paris siege and the Commune ("La Patrie" was regularly published in the French capital, while it had a separate edition at Potters, in Western France. The paner supported the Government of Thiera and MacMahon, or rather it did not attack them. But it assailed the Presidency of M. Grevy, who was compelled to resist after the discovery of his son-in-law's political briberies, "La Patrie" became, three years ago, at the same time with "La Presse," the property of M. Jules Januzot, the popular Deputy of the Nievre Department, where he has been re-elected several times, and the proprietor of the "Magasins du Printemps" in Paris.

M. Jaluzot, who has distinguished himself in the French Chamber as an authority on political especially "La Patrie," the most ancient and most influential of the two, strong supporters of the Liberal Conservative Republic.

THE TRADE OF MELILLA.

It has been overlooked by most writers about the Morocco or rather Riff question that Melilla was free port, and that custom-house duties were about to be levied there, under the name of sea charges. This has certainly weighed a great deal in the mind of the kabylas, or tribes, of the Riff territory; for it increased the cost of articles they imported from Europe through Melilla; and the Riflians, aside from their Mussulman fanaticism. have been incited by commercial motives to make

war upon the Spanish occupants of Mellita.

The latest statistics published in Spain relative to The latest statistics published in Spain relative to the trade of that place with the Peninsula cover the year 1891. During that year the Spanish imports from Mellila amounted to 45,57 pesetas (a peseta is worth 20 cents) and the exports to that seaport to 23,415 pesetas, which left to the Riffians a balance of trade to the amount of 20,432 pesetas. The exports from Spain consisted mainly in cotton fabrics amounting to 75,522 pesetas, and of common oil amounting to 75,522 pesetas, in exchange, the Riffians sent to Spain 2,729 piez, valued at 277,009 pesetas; 6,385 kilogrammes of hides and skins, amounting to 25,505 pesetas, and 105 tons of eggs, valued at H2,259 pesetas.

Mellila, being the only port of transit for the Riffians—at least the nearest to their territory—it is easy to understand that the introduction of a kind of custom house duties in that formerly free port must have increased the hatred already felt on account of religious fanaticism by the Riffians against the Spaniards.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH HIS OLD WAR MUSKET. Otto Minner, a German tallor, sixty years old, who lived with his wife and son at No. 625 East Twelfth-st, made up his mind that it was time for him to die yesterday, because he hed been sickly and without work for three months. He

THE DIVIDEND WILL BE PAID

MADISON SQUARE PANK DEPOSITORS TO BE REIMBURSED IN PART.

OBJECTION TO DECLARING TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT WITHDRAWN-AMOUNT OF FURTHER PAYMENTS UNCERTAIN-MANY SUITS PENLING.

The receivers of the Madison Square Bank were erved yesterday, through their attorneys, Guggen heimer & Untermyer, with an injunction obtained last Saturday on behalf of George T. Fitzgerald, which prohibits their paying out any moneys, except for the necessary running expenses of the bank. by him can be granted.

It is an application on behalf of Mr. Fitzgerald,

who executed a mortgage upon some lots which he purchased from the Morganthau syndicate, which mortgage was assigned by the Madison Square Bank to the State Trust Company as collateral semortgage was assigned by the Madison Square Bank to the State Trust Company as collateral security for a loan of \$2.60. It appears, however, that after the assignment by the Madison Square Bank to the State Trust Company \$1,500 was paid on account of the principal due on the mortgage. Mr. Fitzgerald now seeks to have the receivers pay over such mency to the State Trust Company in reduction of the principal of his mortgage. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the receivers, was interviewed in regard to the injunction against the receivers. Mr. Untermyer explained that immediately on receipt of the injunction order he notified counsel for Mr. Fitzgerald that he would apply to Judge Andrews to-day to have it vacated. The order has since been vacated by mutual consent, so that the receivers will not he interfered with in paying the dividend of 25 per cent. Mr. Untermyer said that it was true that a dividend of 25 per cent would be paid to depositors, but how much more they would receive was an uncertain point. From present indications, the assets on hand will not pay more than 50 to 60 per cent to all depositors. If recovery can be had against the directors, and the stockholders can be assossed for the deficiency, the depositors can be assossed for a larger dividend, but that would only come as the result of prostracted litization, Suits have been begun by the attorneys for the receivers against some fifty makers and indorsers of notes to recover the difference between the amount of the collateral upon which money was secured from the bank and the amount obtained for it at the auction sale about two weeks ago. The lawyers office was crowled yesterday with lawyers filing answers in the suits.

A DEFAULTER ARRESTED ON THE WERRA.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE," CAUGHT IN SPAIN -HE RETURNS VOLUNTABILY.

Detective-Sergeant Heidelberg, of this city, and Lieutenant Wood and Detective Corwin, of Chicago, went on board the steamship Werra, when the vessel arrived at Quarantine from Mediterranean ports vesterday morning, and arrested L. A. Hill-iard, the former cashier of "The Chicago Tribune," who was a cabin passenger. Hilliard fled from hicago in August, and it was discovered later that he had embezzled sums amounting to over \$15,000. paper, had many thousand circulars printed, calling for Hilliand's arrest, and sent copies to United States consula in every part of the world. A good likeness of the defaulter was printed on every troular.

Hilliard went to Spain, and was recognized in Madrid by means of one of the circulars. He offered to return to this country without a requisition, and was sent back on the Werra. He probably will be taken to Chicaso to-morrow. At the Jefferson Market Court he was remanded.

Robert W. Patterson, Mr. Medilf's soon-in-daw, was in the employ of the Commercial Bank in Chicago he fore he became the cashier of the newspaper, two years ago. Hilliard's relatives in Chicago are highly respected. They lost money recently in an amusement enterprise in connection with the World's Pair, and it was known that Hilliard had some money invested in that venture. He was a forpish young man, who had a passion for fine clothes, but he was not known to have bad habits. He stole several thousand dollars at a time, and sell not have to commit forgeries to cover up the theirs. When several dividends were declared Mr. Michill was away from home, and Hilliard was told to send to the bank checks to Mr. Medil's personal ascount. Hilliard simply tore up the checks and put into his own pocket the money from the safe. In that way the accounts of the newspaper were balanced, and Mr. Medili's losses were not discovered until Hilliard had field. Hilliard had about 16,600 of the stolen money in his possession when he was caught in Spain. Madrid by means of one of the circulars.

C. B. RIPLEY'S BODY TAKEN TO HIS HOME

SIGMA CHI ALUMNI OF THIS CITY ADOPT A MINUTE EULOGIZING THE DEAD LAWYER. The body of Chauncey B. Ripley, who died Sunday in his rooms at the Hoffman House, was taken to his home, in Westfield, N. J., yesterday morning. Mr. Ripley's death was due to cerebral apoplexy. permit for the removal of the body was given by Coroner Schultze. Mr. Ripley was well known in

Coroner Schultze. Mr. Ripley was well known in New-York, where for many years, he had practised law, and at Westfield, his home, where he was active in town affairs.

The minute which the New-York chapter of Sigma Chi Alumni adopted at a meeting in this city yesterday, said. "In the death of Dr. Chauncey II. Ripley Sigma Chi has lost one of the foremost of her sons. At all times have the noble qualities of his heart and the rich endowments of his cultivated mind been at the service of his brethren. Dietinguished by his reliable and painstaking acquisition as a lawyer, he adorned the profession to which his life had been devoted; public-spirited as a clitten, he hald the commonwealth under obligations to his generous efforts in its behalf, loving and true as a friend and brother, he entwined himself about all our hearts, and we mourn him as one of those choice spirits whose departure impoverishes the world."

Incorrect statements were recently published in some New-York papers in regard to an old Paris journal, "La Patrie," It was said that M. Henry Vincent, who committed suicide in this city, had been "the editor of the imperialist journal, "La Patrie," of Feris, the publication of which was cut short not long after Boulanger sauffed out his life."

The facts are that the society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will begin to no crow in this city, at the rooms of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, No. 12 West Thirty-first-st., and will continue on Thursday and Friday. On the evening of Thursday the society will have a dinner at Delmonico's. Among the facts are that the papers to be regd will be the control of the society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will begin to no crow in this city, at the rooms of the American Thirty-first-st., and will continue on Thursday and Friday. On the evening of Thursday the society will have a dinner at Delmonico's. Among the papers to be regd will be the control of the short not long arter house.

The facts are that the paper alluded to was not Constructor Theodore D. Wilson: "Notes on the enough of a Boulangist organ to incur the hatred Machinery of the New Vessels of the Navy." by Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville; "Coal Bunkers and Conling Ships," Lieuterant Albert P. Niblack; "Determination of the Approximate Dimensions of a Vessel to Fulfil Given Requirements," Naval Constructor Joseph J. Woodward: "The Wetted Surface of Ships," Naval Constructor David W. Taylor, "Transatlantic Navigation," Charles H. Cramp, "The Development of Sliphaliaing on the Great Laice," Vice-President John F. Pankhurst, Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, "Production in the United States of Heavy Steel Engine, Gen and Atmor Forgings," Vice-President Russell, W. Davenport, Bethlehem Iron Works, "Comparative Performances of American and Poreiga Ships," ex-Commissioner of Navigation W. W. Battes, Papers are also expected from Colonel Edwin A. Stevens, president of the Hoboken Forry Company, and A. Cass Canfield, of the America's Cup Committee. mensions of a Vessel to Fulfil Given Require

AN IMPORTANT CHURCH CONGRESS.

The fifteenth church congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church is to begin in Chickering Hall this evening. The body meets twice every three years, that is, in those years in which there is no General Convention. The last session was held in 1891 in Boston. The congress has not met in New

> Perfect Baby Health oughtto

mean glowchildhood, and robust realth in the e ars to me. Wh

come. When we see in children tendencies to weakness, we know they are missing the life of food taken. This loss is overcome by

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, a fat-food that builds up appetite and produces flesh at a

rate that appears magical. Almost as palatague as milk.

loaded a rusty old musket which he carried in the civil war when he was a private in a volunteer regiment from this city. His son was at work, and his wife had sone to visit a neighbor.

He took off his shoes and stockings and went up on the reof of the house. Having attrethed him on the reof of the house, and pulled the off the weapon argainst his forehead, and pulled the off the weapon argainst his forehead, and pulled the off the weapon argainst his forehead, and pulled the like the communion has been celebrated in St. Barticlomew's Chirch, Matisen-ave and Forty-fourth-st. In the absence of Bishop Potter, who is abroad, Bishop Thomas U. Dudley, of Kentucky, will fill his place.

This morning at 11 o'clock Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, will give the communion address, after communion has been celebrated in St. Barticlomew's Chirch, Matisen-ave and Forty-fourth-st. the diocese in which the congress who is side, but in the absence of Bishop Potter, who is abroad, Bishop Thomas U. Dudley, of Kentucky, will BH his place.

This morning at it o'clock Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, will give the communion address, after communion has been celebrated in St. Barafter communion with the communion of the communication of the communication will be held in Chickering Hall. Bishop Dudley will make the opening address, after which the topic "What Shall Be Done with the Saloon?" will be discussed. The views of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford and the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of Washington, on the subject will be considered by the Rev. Percy S. Grant, pastor of the Church of Rev. Percy S. Grant, pastor of the Church Temperance Society, and the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Watkins, of Chicago.

SHE BROUGHT A MAGNIFICENT OUTFIT.

MISS M'ENROE'S FIVE TRUNKS, CONTAINING GOWNS WORTH \$10,000, DETAINED AF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Colonel John H. Storey, United States Inspector occame suspicious on last Saturday at the French ine pier when La Touraine arrived at her wharf at seeing there a number of young women who were known to be in the employ of a certain dress-maker in this city, and who had come to meet a Miss McEnroe, who is also said to be in the employ of this dressmaker. His suspicions were beightened when on looking over the declarations of the passengers he found that Miss McEnroe had declared several trunks containing silk dresses. Colonel Storey found the trunks among the passen

rad deciared several trunks containing silk dresses. Colonel Storey found the trunks among the passencers' baggags, and as the Custom House was closed he had them sent to the Appraiser's Stores until yesterday morning. Then they were taken to the seizure room at the Custom House, where they were examined.

The contents of the five trunks flied a table twenty feet long, and never before has there been such a rich display of dresses in the Custom House. Each of the dresses came from Worth, and they were said to be valued at not less than \$99 each and some of them were appraised as high as \$1,500. The whole seizure was believed to be worth not less than \$0,000. On the outside of some of the trunks was marked "Madison-ave, and Thirty-second-st." Tags on the trunks identified them as belonging to Miss McEnroe. She is said to represent Mme. Donovan, the well-known dressmaker. The Custom House officials were exceedingly reticent yesterday as to why the trunks had been seizued, and refused to say anything about the seizure until there had been a further investigation. It is said, however, on good authority that the Custom House officials in this instance had acted too hastily and that they would be compelled to release the outfit when the real facts are known. Miss McEnroe wrote to the Collector that she would be at the Custom House to-day with her lawyer, and declared that she could explain everything satisfactorily. One official said that he case would turn out to be one where there was some technical discrepancy in the declaration of the first and the considers to the other hand, is one of the most careful and one of the shrewdest men in the employ of the Government, and as a rule never maker a seizure like this unless he has what he considers to be the best of grounds for it.

SALVATION ARMY CONVENTION.

ITS COLUMBIAN CONGRESS TO MEET HERE THIS WEEK-THE PROGRAMME.

Delegates to the Columbian Congress of the Salvation Army continued to arrive in large numbers yesterday at the Army's headquarters, No. III Reade-st., and Commander Bailington Booth and Mrs. Booth, with the headquarters staff, were extremely busy throughout the day receiving the visitors and completing arrangements for the various propulses. receiving the visitors and completing arrange ments for the various meetings to be helthis week. At noon an earnest prayer meet-ing, led by Commander Booth and Commis-sioner Railton, from the international headquarters of the Army in London, was held in the lecture room at headquarters. Commander Booth expressed great pleasure at the large attendance at the mee of the Army in this city. Similar meetings were

near hast evening at the case and other places near by.
To-day, at 5-20 p. m., there will be a dinner for local and visiting officers at the new Salvation Army garrison. Broadway and Forty-seventh-st. At 7 o clock a torchlight procession will be formed in the square opposite the garrison. It is expected that about 4000 officers and soldiers will be in line headed by several of the Army's military bands consolicated and numbering 200 plees. It is estimated that about 400 women tambourine players will also be in line.

A picturesque feature of the parade will be activated that about 400 women tambourine players will also be in line.

A picturesque feature of the parade will be Lord Ratan Pela the converted Buddints priest, who is head of the Army in India, and his East Indian contingent, who will be mounted on richly caparisoned commens, The line of march will be up Broadway to Fifty-seventh-st., to the Carnegie Mail, at Seventh-ave, and Fifty-seventh-st. At 7-t5 o'clock there will a public mass-meeting in Carnegie Hall, where addresses will be made by Commander and Mrs. Booth, Commissioner Railton, Lorf Ratana Pala and others. The congress will be made to the executive session at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. to-morrow, Thursday and Friday in the small auditorium of the Music Hall building.

SUPERINTENDENT BYENES ON THE CASE

HE IS LOOKING INTO THE CHARGES MADE BY H. V. SNEAD AGAINST TWO CENTRAL OFFICE DETECTIVES.

H. V. Snead, of No. 98 Fifth-ave., who tells a tale of woe in connection with his arrest by De-tectives Bonnoil and Cottrell, of the Central Office, would say nothing during the proceedings at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. He was held for trial at General Sessions for carrying concealed weapone. To the court reporters Snead reiterated hat he was arrested by the detectives while trythat he was affected by the payer and taken to police Headquarters. On his way there and after being locked up in a cell, he says he was abused

heing locked up in a cell, he says he was abused and beaten.

The charge made by Mr. Snead was being investigated by Superintendent Byrnes yesterday. The accused officers would say nothing Mr. Byrnes appeared to be annoyed that a charge of maltreating a prisoner had been made against two Central Office men. It was said that he called the accused men before him and subjected them to rigid questioning, and that he also sent a trusted detective to get information from acquaintances of Mr. Snead. Before he left the Central Office in the afternoon the Superintendent said that he had not completed his investigation, and that when he made a statement on the subject he probably would make it directly to the Police Board, There will be a meeting of the Police Board to-day.

DE. PAREHURST SECURES CONFICTION.

ISORDERLY-HOUSE REEPERS FOUND GUILTY-FOUR FINED \$250 EACH.

The Court of Special Sessions was filled yesterday morning with spectators drawn there by the cases of a number of persons charged by Dr. Park-hurst's society with keeping disorderly houses. Dr. Parkhurst was on hand early with several of his agents. He looked fresh and vigorous and took a deep interest in the proceedings. The cases tried were those of Catherine Schubert, of No. 144 Chrystie-st.; Elizabeth Hartel, of No. 70 Eldridge-st.; Matiida Berger, of No. 43 Forsyth-st.; Theresa

st.; Matiida Berger, of No. 43 Forsyth-st.; Theresa Werner, of No. 190 Forsyth-st., and Grace Welsh, of No. 81 Eidridge-st. All were found guilty, and were each fined \$50, with the exception of Grace Welsh, who was fined \$50.

The testimony was given mainly by the agents of Dr. Parkhurst's society, who gave extremely damaging evidence. The defendants had for their counsel E. M. Friend, of Friend & House, Hismotion to dismiss the charges was speedily denied. When the case of Matilda Berger was tried, John II. Lemmon, one of Dr. Parkhurst's society's detectives, describing a visit to the house, said that on one occasion one of his party proposed buying out the establishment. Defendant said she would sell out for \$30,000.

"She began to enumerate the expenses," said the witness, "when one of the girls said: 'Don't forget the police,' and the defendant said: 'Hush.'"

ALDERMEN AND THE PROVISIONAL BUDGET The provisional budget for 1891, as fixed by the Board of Estimate, was laid before the Aldermen at their special meeting yesterday. Alderman Flynn, of the Battery district, performed his annual act of moving that the item for public baths, which was placed at \$45,000, be increased to \$100,000. Rising to his full height the "Sojer" supported his motion

with these burning words:
"Mr. Charrman, the baths at the Battery are a disgrace to the city. I repeat, Mr. Charrman, a disgrace to the city. Why, there's where all the foreign ships come in, and them's the first things the furriner sees. Why," he continued, with a quaver in his voice and bringing his ponderous fist down upon his deak with a loud thump, "they only have certain days when women and gurruis are allowed to go in. They ought to have sep'rit places for men and winnen for to let them all go in together. (Applause from the lobby, which President McClellan sternly represed.) Mr. Charrman, I've been a-tryin' for five years to get sumpin done for these baths, and it ought to be fixed."

The "Soler's" eloquence won the day and the Board requested that the appropriation for baths be raised to his figures.

Alderman Morgan proposed the addition of \$5,000 to the Park Department's allowances to improve the inclosed spaces along Park-ave. Alderman Schott wanted the fees of the Marshal of the Health Board increased to \$2,000 a year. The propositions were agreed to. No attention is paid by the Board of Estimate to the recommendations of the Aldermen.

The Aldermen will meet to deal of the county Canforeign ships come in, and them's the first things

The Aldermen will meet to-day as County Can-vassers to count the vote of New-York City.

DR. HASTINGS GRIEVED.

A PATHETIC APPEAL TO THE PRESBYTERY.

HE DOES NOT WANT TO HAVE TO ADVISE UNION SEMINARY STUDENTS NOT TO ENTER THE PRESENTERIAN MINISTRY-TWO HOURS

"Do you want us to advise the Pres students in our seminary, seventy-five of the 13

men in our classes, not to enter the ministry of the Presbyte ian Church? I do not wish to do so, Shall we say to them: "Under existing circum-stances and in the present crists, you would better not enter the ministry of that Church'? I should hate to do so." The speaker was President Thomas S. Hastings, of the Union Theological Seminary, and the oc-

casion the November meeting of the New-York Presbytery in the lecture room of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. It was the close of nue Presbyterian Church. It was the close of an earnest, pathetic speech from one who was born in the Presbyterian Church and has served in its ministry for well-nigh forty years. He had made an effective plea against the proposed action of a committee appointed to consider the duty of the Presbytery to theological students applying to be taken under its care in view of the action of the General Assembly toward Union

Dr. Charles S. Robinson, for a score of years the bosom friend of Dr. Hastings, and for half that time having been opposed to him on many fundamental questions in the Presbytery, read the tepert of the committee. The resolutions were that in loyal compliance with the Form of Government and the instructions of the last Assembly the Presbytery should require students for the ministry under its care not to pursue their theological studies in seminaries disapproved by the Assembly; that no candidate or probationer can be considered qualified to present himself before the Presbytery for licensure who has not fully com-Presbytery for Reensure who has not fully com-plied with these terms and instructions; and that the stated clock should give a copy of this action to each candidate for the ministry now under the care, or who may be received under its care, that they may make arrangements accordingly. The re-port of the committee was unanimous, Dr. Robin-an's colleagues being Dr. James G. Patterson, the Rev. W. D. Buchanan, George E. Sterry, of the Fourth Avenue Church, and John J. McCook, of the Fifth Avenue Church.

CONSERVATIVES AND LIBERALS ARRAYED.

To the surprise of both Conservatives and Liberals, Dr. James S. Ramsay, of the Harlem Church, uttered a ringing protest against the resolutions as an infringment of Presbyterian liberty, declaring that students might pursue their studies in any seminary, Roman Catnolic or Universalist, for that matter, so long as they passed the required examination when seezing to enter the ministry itself.

examination when seeding to enter the ministry itself.

Very different was the manner of the honored orespent of the seminary, whose attitude in regard to Dr. Briggs had called forth the appointment of the committee. Dr. Hastings's speech was delivered in a subdued tone; every word was carefully weighed—sentimental, some of his opponents called the speech later in the discussion. He referred to the feeling in this city, "very deep and very wide," on the part of those who felt that the majority in the Presbytery was carrying things too far, and he pieaded with his brethren to show that conciliatory spirit manifested by the General Assembly when it expressed the hope that the seminary and the Assembly might again be brought into their former relations. He reterred to the fact that there were several men in the faculty of Union Seminary against whom the General Assembly had taken no action. "It you wish to lay the ban of this Presbytery on the gray nairs of some of us," he said, praintively, "possibly I have loved the Presbyterian Church too well and served it too long."

Dr. J. H. Mclivaine of the Church of the Coverage of the Course of the Church of the Coverage of the Church of the Church of the Coverage of the Church of t

the Presbyterian Church too schuld in the Covening."

Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, of the Church of the Covenant and a Union Seminary director, asked if the Presbytery were prepared to say to young men coming to it for licensure: "Because you come from Cnion Seminary you cannot be received." "Except for the honor of the Presbytery," he added. "I should like to have these resolutions passed, that the public might know the feeling of the majority on this question. It is not a feeling of concession. You snow no magnanimity. You say we have the power."

DR. SUTTON CALLED TO ORDER. Dr. Charles L. Thompson discussed the constitu-

the report and concluded that the decision of the committee was not well founded. At this point

committee was not well founded. At this point Dr. J. Ford Sutton secured the floor, and began a long address, with the declaration that he was a Presbyterian. That one that came in after Dr. Hastings, and he was sorry that special pleading and sentimental ideas had been advanced by his brother, and then he made the sweeping statement that in the judgment of the General Assembly there was not an approved man connected with Union Seminary. Dr. Duffield called br. Sutton, to order, rendeding him that statements of this kind were not pertinent to the debate.

"I am sorry to differ from you, Mr. Moderator," said Dr. Sutton, "but we are dealing with Union Seminary as a corporation, and not dealing with Union Seminary as a corporation, and not dealing with the men who compose that besty."

The Rev. W. T. Elsing, of the De Witt Memorial Church, spoke enthustastically in favor of Union Seminary. The Rev. Richard D. Harian spoke against the resolutions, and said that the action proposed was un-American; it was practically saying to those who would enter the ministry of the proposed was un-American; it was practically saying to those who would enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church; "Leave all liberty of research, ye who enter here." The report went over to the December meeting as uninished business.

There had been a preliminary wrangle over the admission of Professor A. C. McGiffert, Dr. Schaff's successor in Union Seminary, and the Rev. Jacob Preshman, of the Hebrew-Christian Church, who desired to come in to the Presbytery, Professor Brown, of Union Seminary, spoke for Dr. McGiffert, while Dr. R. R. Booth pleaded that action should be delayed until Becember, and by a vote of sixty to fifty-three, this was done, Dr. Robinson declaring that three Congregationalists had been admitted while the debate on revision was in pregress and four members while the Briggs trial was before the Presbytery.

The Rev. George S. Webster, tastor of the Church of the Covenant Chapel, in East Forty-second-st. secured permission to have a church organized on November 20, 215 members and thirty-nine contributors joining in the request. Dr. G. L. Spining resigned from the Phillips Church, The Jewish work carried on by the Rev. H. P. Faust in the Allen Street Church was commended to the Board of Home Missions.

UNION SEMINARY DIRECTORS TO MEET. When the Union Seminary directors meet this When the Union Seminary directors meet this afternoon they will have before them, besides their usual routine business, the proposed action of the New-York Presbytery that no student from that seminary, under the care of the Presbytery, can be considered qualified to present himself before the Presbytery for licensure. President Hastings said yesterday at the Presbytery that he was not sure but its worst was the seminary's best.

ALTGELD AN APOLOGIST FOR ANARCHISTS. St. Louis, Nov. 13 .- A dispatch to "The Chronicle" from Springfield, Ill., contains an interview with Governor Altgeld, regarding the Anarchist meet-

from Springfield, Hi., contains an interview with Governor Aligeld, regarding the Anarchist meeting held in Chicago yesterday in which the recently pardoned Anarchists Fielden, Schwab and Neele made speeches. The Governor was asked if the pardons were granted on the condition they make no more speeches regarding anarchy. The Governor said:

"In granting pardons to Fielden, Schwab and Neele I did so because I thought them not guilty of the crime charged, and for which they were sentenced, and in doing so, I placed no conditions upon their pardons; made no such conditions as charged, namely, that they must make no more speeches regarding anarchy.

"Anarchy! What is it! You may say to "The Chronicle" that there are no Anarchists in the entire State of Illinois; not one. The daily press and newspapers are the ones that have kept the matter before the world, and if they would stop talking anarchy, the matter would never again be heard of. The newspapers are the cause of the whole matter. The laboring men in Chicago and other places are as good citizens as are in any State. Some of them are very wealthy, many of them are property-owners and all of them are good citizens, and not Anarchists. That they have a right to their own views on all matters, and are entitled to express the same as such, should be conceded by all citizens, and when such expressions are made, the same should not be designated Anarchistic speeches, and placing the speakers in a wrong light."



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